Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/064,208 Docket No.: 8309-US-PA

REMARKS

I. Present Status of the Application

The Office Action objected claims 17-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over either one of Ulland et al. (US 2002/0192569) or Chan (US 2003/0084422). After entry of the above amendments, claim 30 is amended and claims 31-41 are added, and thus claims 17-41 are pending in the present application, with claims 17 and 30 being independent claims. Applicant believes that these changes do not introduce new matter and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

II. Response to Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over either one of Ulland et al. or Chan

The Office Action, at pages 2-3, rejected claims 17-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over either one of Ulland et al. or Chan. The Examiner asserts that

Both of these references describe, teach and suggest the basic requirements of the instant invention as claimed . . . [O]ne of ordinary skill would have found it prima facie obvious to perform a scanning light exposure with these types of exposure devices as set forth in the Ulland et al. and Chan references, absent objective evidence of high probative values to the contrary.

(Office Action, at pages 2-3). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Applicant's invention as claimed is to provide a substrate exposure to transfer a pattern to a photoresist on a surface of a substrate. The method provides a scan light

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/064,208

Docket No.: 8309-US-PA

source, which has several point light sources and are located over the photoresist to be

exposed on a substrate, and a control system, which converts the scan light source or the

substrate to shift along a scan path and converts the pattern into a timing signal so as to

control the light and dark status of the scan light source at different times. Furthermore,

Applicant's invention as claimed is to provide a method to enhance the resolution of the

pattern transferred to the photoresist. For example, the scan light sources can be arranged

with at least one line light source having an axis vertical or non-vertical to the scan

direction to enhance the exposure resolution.

Ulland et al., as Examiner stated, does not disclose "a 'scan' type of exposure []

within the metes and bounds of [the] document[]" (Office Action, page 3). Further,

unlike Applicant's invention as claimed wherein, for example, the scan light sources can

be arranged with at least one line light source having an axis non-vertical to the scan

direction, Ulland et al. does not teach or even suggest such an approach with substantial

significance to enhance the exposure resolution. Rather, Ulland et al. is primarily

directed to provide a method with "a moving platform that is capable of being positioned

at multiple places over the substrate," which allows light source array to "travel[] over the

substrate until all desired portions have been exposed" (paragraph [0043], lines 5-9).

Apparently, comparing to Applicant's invention as claimed, Ulland et al. does not

address an important purpose and thus does not have the advantage of enhancing the

exposure resolution, and does not disclose an important element of non-vertical

arrangement of the scan light sources with respect to the scan direction. The disclosure

9

FAX NO. 886 2 2369 8454

P. 13

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/064,208

Docket No.: 8309-US-PA

of Ulland et al. is so different from Applicant's invention that one of ordinary skill at the

time to the invention would not have been motivated to perform a scanning light

exposure even with types of exposure devices as set forth in the Ulland et al.

Chan, also as Examiner stated, does not disclose "a 'scan' type of exposure []

within the metes and bounds of [the] document[]" (Office Action, page 3). Further, Chan

is directed a method to a substantially different direction. As mentioned in the foregoing,

Applicant's invention as claimed is directed to provide a substrate exposure method with

a scan light source and a control system, wherein the scanning process and the

enhancement of the exposure resolution are achieved significantly by controlling the

relative motion of the scan light source and the photoresist. Chan, however, is directed to

provide a rather different approach, wherein a pixel panel is positioned between the light

source and the subject to be exposed or a lens system (Fig. 1). "[The] light source

projects light pulses at the pixel panel,' and the pixel panel is "selectively controlled to

direct light onto or away from the subject" (Abstract; paragraph [0018], lines 11-12).

Apparently, Chan addresses elements which are significantly different from that

in Applicant's claimed invention, such that a one of ordinary skill in the art would not

have motivated to move naturally toward the invention, using the teach in Chan as a

starting point.

As discussed in the foregoing section, it is clear that the methods recited in claims

of Applicant's invention are not within the scope of those disclosed by either one of

Ulland et al. or Chan. In other words, even with the types of exposure devices as

10

SEP-23-2003 TUE 16:11 JCIPO Taiwan

FAX NO. 886 2 2369 8454

P. 14

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/064,208 Docket No.: 8309-US-PA

provided in Ulland et al. or Chan, one of ordinary skills in the art would not have been found it prima facie obvious to utilize these devices in a scanning manner.

Therefore, claims 17-41 as amended are not obvious over either one of Ulland et al. or Chan. Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the grounds of rejection have been addressed and the rejections are overcome. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/064,208 Docket No.: 8309-US-PA

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 17-41 are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Dept 12, 2003

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Respectfully submitted,

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